

phase. However no two individuals are alike. The ochraceous of the rump in this phase is mixed with white, as, also, are the ochraceous wing-bars; the gray of breast and sides is brownish, or even chestnut, while the throat shows white feathers, with more or less black if a male.

In the juvenile phase there is considerable variation in the amount of ochraceous below, some having scarcely any while others are strongly tinged with it.

LIST OF BIRDS OBSERVED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF WEQUETONSING, EMMET CO., MICH.,
JULY 9 TO JULY 23, 1901.

BY O. WIDMANN.

WEQUETONSING — an Indian name meaning Harbor of Rest — is a reputed summer resort in the northwestern part of Lower Michigan under latitude $45^{\circ} 30'$, thus corresponding to that of central Maine. It is one of several similar resorts clustered in a half circle around Little Traverse Bay, among them, Harbor Point and Harbor Springs on one side, Roaring Brook, Bayview and Petoskey on the other.

As the region has apparently never been examined by any recorder of birds, it is of some interest to learn what the bird fauna consists of during the breeding season. The woods, parts of which are yet in an almost primitive condition, are composed of a variety of deciduous trees with a strong admixture of pines, hemlocks and balsams. Thickets of white cedar are growing along the shore and tamaracks in a swampy place back of Harbor Springs. Not much farming is done in the immediate vicinity of the resorts except at Petoskey, which is quite a town with a considerable permanent population, while the other places are more or less deserted from the latter part of September to the middle of June.

Though under the same latitude as northern Italy and southern France the summers at Wequetonsing are very pleasantly tempered by comfortable winds from Lake Michigan with lovely evenings and cool nights. The place is also reputed for its abundance of pure and cold artesian well water. A railroad, with trains every half hour and many stopping places, connects the resorts from Harbor Springs to Petoskey, a distance of eight miles, and facilitates research very much in so far as it enables one to visit a number of points with little loss of time. Mrs. L. M. Stephenson, our esteemed associate member from Helena, Ark., has a cottage at Wequetonsing, and with her husband, the honorable Judge Marshall Stephenson, kindly helped me in the search for birds, the acquaintance of which they had opportunity to make during a number of seasons.

The list of 73 species is not only interesting for what it contains, but also for what it does not contain, since a good many southern species which might be expected are not represented, while others said to be common in northern Michigan are equally absent from the list.

1. *Larus argentatus smithsonianus*. AMERICAN HERRING GULL.—Herring Gulls in adult and juvenile plumages could daily be seen plying over the bay with headquarters on stakes in the bay outside of Harbor Point where seventeen were counted July 18, mostly in immature dress.

2. *Ardea herodias*. GREAT BLUE HERON.—Only once seen; an early morning visitor to the bay, 3.45 A. M., July 10.

3. *Actitis macularia*. SPOTTED SANDPIPER.—At least a dozen were scattered along the beach with headquarters on the sandbar at the Harbor Point lighthouse.

4. *Ægialitis vocifera*. KILLDEER.—Parties of 4 and 7 were frequenting the meadow and pasture between Weque and Roaring Brook.

5. *Bonasa umbellus*. RUFFED GROUSE.—A hen with chicks in wood near the Indian village, July 13.

6. *Circus hudsonius*. MARSH HAWK.—A female flying over baseball grounds at Weque, July 10.

7. *Accipiter cooperii*. COOPER'S HAWK.—Only once seen, July 9.

8. *Buteo platypterus*. BROAD-WINGED HAWK.—Nest in wood near golf links, where its piercing *re'ee* could be heard whenever somebody approached its nest.

9. *Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*. AMERICAN OSPREY.—Repeatedly visited the bay flying up and down near shore in early morning.

10. *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO.—Seen in two places, carrying food in bill.

11. *Ceryle alcyon*. BELTED KINGFISHER. — Daily seen along bay, but never more than one individual.
12. *Dryobates villosus*. HAIRY WOODPECKER. — In two places only; large birds.
13. *Dryobates pubescens medianus*. DOWNY WOODPECKER. — Very few individuals met with.
14. *Sphyrapicus varius*. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER. — Only one family met with; Walloon Lake, July 17.
15. *Melanerpes erythrocephalus*. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER. — Only one adult bird seen, West Weque.
16. *Colaptes auratus*. FLICKER. — The only common and generally distributed woodpecker.
17. *Cordeiles virginianus*. NIGHTHAWK. — A few every evening and sometimes in the morning.
18. *Chætura pelagica*. CHIMNEY SWIFT. — Not very numerous, but generally distributed, often singly or in twos, young ones not on wing yet.
19. *Trochilus colubris*. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD. — Single individuals seen in different localities.
20. *Tyrannus tyrannus*. KINGBIRD. — One of the common birds.
21. *Myiarchus crinitus*. CRESTED FLYCATCHER. — Only two pairs, in deadenings.
22. *Sayornis phæbe*. PHEBE. — In four places.
23. *Contopus borealis*. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER. — In two places; in tamarack swamp and between Wequetonsing and Harbor Springs.
24. *Contopus virens*. WOOD PEWEE. — One of the common birds in all woods; feeding fledged or nearly fledged young.
25. *Empidonax traillii alnorum*. ALDER FLYCATCHER. — In three places. Weque, Harbor Springs and Walloon Lake.
26. *Empidonax minimus*. LEAST FLYCATCHER. — Once only; on cultivated land north of Weque.
27. *Otocoris alpestris praticola*. PRAIRIE HORNED LARK. — On field north of Harbor Springs.
28. *Cyanocitta cristata*. BLUE JAY. — Quite common.
29. *Corvus americanus*. AMERICAN CROW. — Common.
30. *Molothrus ater*. COWBIRD. — Common in small troops, mostly young birds feeding in the streets with the House Sparrows; also young out of nest fed by foster parents (Chestnut-sided Warbler at Roaring Brook and Weque; Redstart at Emmet Beach).
31. *Agelaius phœniceus*. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD. — Noticed but once at Menonaqua Beach.
32. *Sturnella magna*. MEADOWLARK. — Only a few in two or three places.
33. *Quiscalus quiscula æneus*. BRONZED GRACKLE. — A few came to the shore at West Weque, Harbor Springs and Kegomic to gather and carry away food.

34. *Carpodacus purpureus*. PURPLE FINCH. — Its beautiful song heard and several pairs located in immediate vicinity of cottages in several of the resorts, but not a common bird.

35. *Passer domesticus*. HOUSE SPARROW. — Common except at Weque where no nuisances are tolerated. (Neither horse, cattle, dog or cat are allowed to be kept on the association grounds.)

36. *Astragalinus tristis*. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH. — The most conspicuous species during my stay, being everywhere heard and seen, singing, mating, flying, building.

37. *Poœcetes gramineus*. VESPER SPARROW. — Common on farmland, singing much, especially morning and evening; feeding fledged young on fence, also newly hatched in nest by roadside.

38. *Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*. SAVANNA SPARROW. — One pair (male singing) at Petoskey near water reservoir.

39. *Zonotrichia albicollis*. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW. — One of the common birds on low ground, singing much.

40. *Spizella socialis*. CHIPPING SPARROW. — Numerous around cottages in all resorts; grown young.

41. *Junco hyemalis*. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO. — Pretty common; nesting near dwellings as well as in open woods; had fully grown young and busy with second brood. Occurring on same ground as Chippy, their songs can here be easily compared. Mr. Stephenson found three nests, each one containing only two incubated eggs or newly hatched young.

42. *Melospiza melodia*. SONG SPARROW. — An abundant and prominent songster in and out of towns; seen and heard at all hours of the day. Nest with three small young in lawn only a few yards from occupied dwelling, July 14.

43. *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*. TOWHEE. — Apparently not common. Only a few noticed.

44. *Cyanospiza cyanea*. INDIGO BUNTING. — One of the common and generally distributed songsters.

45. *Piranga erythromelas*. SCARLET Tanager. — Fairly common and a prominent songster during my stay.

46. *Progne subis*. PURPLE MARTIN. — A small colony at Harbor Springs and a larger one at Petoskey.

47. *Hirundo erythrogaster*. BARN SWALLOW. — Conspicuous about the piers at Weque and Petoskey, and especially numerous at Harbor Springs where they were still feeding young in nests under the piers, while the young of the first brood were fully grown, flying about or resting on roofs and wires. Four nearly grown young in a nest less than 12 feet from ground under the roof of the platform at the Petoskey R. R. station were constantly fed by the parents in the presence of scores of persons waiting for the trains. July 22.

48. *Tachycineta bicolor*. TREE SWALLOW. — Two among the other swallows at Harbor Springs, July 19.

49. *Clivicola riparia*. BANK SWALLOW. — Hunting in small troops

over the bay with headquarters at Harbor Springs, where sometimes over a hundred swallows congregated on the wires at the steamboat landing.

50. *Ampelis cedrorum*. CEDAR WAXWING. — Next to the Goldfinch the most restless bird of the region at this particular time, frequenting treetops for flycatching; small parties dissolve into pairs; nest building July 10.

51. *Vireo olivaceus*. RED-EYED VIREO. — Locally called the Preacher; the most industrious songster of all the woods adjoining the resorts, heard at all hours of the day.

52. *Mniotilta varia*. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER. — Fairly common in the woods; still in song; had grown young.

53. *Helminthophila rubricapilla*. — NASHVILLE WARBLER. — Found in three places along tamarack swamp; singing yet.

54. *Dendroica æstiva*. YELLOW WARBLER. — None at Weque, but fairly common and in song at Kegomic, Bayview and Petoskey.

55. *Dendroica cærulescens*. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER. — Pretty common in all woods, where its song was heard at all times of the day and the singing male could be easily detected; female seen but twice; fully grown young July 19.

56. *Dendroica maculosa*. MAGNOLIA WARBLER. — Only one pair located at edge of tamarack swamp, where male was still in song July 22.

57. *Dendroica pensylvanica*. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER. — Fairly common and in song, though feeding grown young out of nest; also feeding grown Cowbird at Weque and Roaring Brook.

58. *Dendroica blackburniæ*. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER. — Found wherever hemlocks occur; song repeatedly heard and parents seen feeding grown young in treetops.

59. *Dendroica virens*. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER. — Common in all the woods, occurring together with the Black-throated Blue Warbler and both songs were generally heard together. Fully grown young fed by both parents July 11.

60. *Seiurus aurocapillus*. OVENBIRD. — The Ovenbird, by some called the Teacher, together with the Preacher (*Vireo olivaceus*), filled the woods with song in the early morning hours. It is one of the commonest woodland birds and fed grown young July 14.

61. *Wilsonia canadensis*. CANADIAN WARBLER. — Only in one place, Roaring Brook, feeding young July 20.

62. *Setophaga ruticilla*. AMERICAN REDSTART. — Fairly common songster; most numerous near Emmet Beach, where old males are unusually dark and have a peculiarly shrill song. Old male feeding grown Cowbird July 14.

63. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis*. CATBIRD. — Generally distributed, but not very numerous and song seldom heard.

64. *Harporhynchus rufus*. BROWN THRASHER. — Somewhat more numerous than the Catbird, but song heard only a few times; both species fond of service berries.

65. *Troglodytes aëdon*. HOUSE WREN. — One of the most familiar and, next to the Robin, the best known bird of the resorts, especially at Wequetonsing, where it is held in undeserved esteem, being the rascal who, unsuspected, destroys other birds' eggs from sheer wantonness.

66. *Anorthura hyemalis*. WINTER WREN. — A fairly common inhabitant of all the woods, but much oftener heard than seen, his shrill, unmusical song reaching far through the quiet woods. Had fully grown young.

67. *Sitta carolinensis*. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH. — Only a few individuals were noticed, occurring on same ground as the Red-breasted Nuthatch.

68. *Sitta canadensis*. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH. — Met with in several places near Harbor Springs and at Roaring Brook; leading grown young July 12.

69. *Parus atricapillus*. CHICKADEE. — Pretty common; moving in family groups.

70. *Hylocichla fuscescens*. WILSON'S THRUSH. — Quite common and song often heard in early morning.

71. *Hylocichla aonalaschkæ pallasii*. HERMIT THRUSH. — Common and in full song, though feeding fledged young.

72. *Merula migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN. — The most conspicuous and best liked bird of the resorts, remarkably abundant and confiding, building nests on porches. Begins to sing at 3.45 A. M. with the House Wren, Song and Chipping Sparrows.

73. *Sialia sialis*. BLUEBIRD. — Fairly common on the farmland adjoining the resorts.

BIRDS OF THE ISLAND OF CARRIACOU.

BY JOHN GRANT WELLS.

Part I. Water Birds.

CARRIACOU, a dependency of the Island of Grenada, is situated about twenty miles north of that island. It is mountainous, the highest peak, High North, being 980 feet, and next in height comes Chapcau Carré, to the southward, 960 feet. There are several natural harbors, notably Tyrell Bay, from which extends a deep lagoon where ships are docked for repairs, and where delicious oysters are obtained from the roots of the mangrove